

Law Enforcement News

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Going down for the third time

UCR shows another decrease in Part I crime in '94

The number of crimes reported to law enforcement nationwide last year fell 3 percent compared to 1993, a decrease that was helped along by a 4-percent dip in violent crime—the third consecutive annual decrease in reported crime, the FBI said last month.

Preliminary figures released May 21 by the bureau's Uniform Crime Reporting Program also showed a 3-percent decrease in property crime. Final figures for 1994 will be released later in the year.

While FBI Director Louis J. Freeh termed the decline "heartening," he repeated his observation of last year that the level of crime remained too high. "The nation must develop more effective ways to reduce it," he said.

The greatest decline in the violent crime category was recorded in robbery, which dropped 6 percent in 1994. Murder and forcible rape both decreased by 5 percent, and aggravated assault fell 2 percent.

Among property crimes, burglary was down 5 percent, motor vehicle theft fell 2 percent, and both larceny-theft and arson decreased 1 percent.

Decreases in serious crime were recorded in each geographic region of the nation. The Northeast experienced a 5-percent decrease; the South, 2 percent, and the Midwest and West both recorded 1-percent decreases. Violent and property crime also declined in each of the regions, the FBI said, except for the West, where property crime remained at 1993 levels.

The nation's urban areas also recorded drops in their crime rates, ex-

cept for those cities with populations of 10,000 to 24,999, whose rates were unchanged from 1993. Serious crime in the largest U.S. cities—those with over 1 million population—fell by 6 percent. The rate of serious crime in suburban counties was unchanged from 1993, while in rural counties, it increased by 1 percent.

While FBI officials gave no explanation for the downward trend—which appears to be continuing into 1995—officials in jurisdictions around the country offered a variety of theories. Many cited an increased willingness

of residents to join police in addressing conditions that breed crime.

"People are finally getting fed up...and deciding to become involved," said Cpl. Don Kelly of the Baton Rouge, La., Police Department, which reported a 10-percent drop in crime last year. "Community organizations and civic groups have come out of the woodwork in the last few years. All of that has made a difference."

Police officials in Los Angeles also pointed to a closer relationship between police and residents for the 12-percent drop there. Cmdr. Tim McBride

said residents are working with police to clear up neighborhood problems that allow crime to fester, such as cleaning up abandoned lots, improving street lighting and forming more block-watch organizations. "People like policemen when they get to know them," he said.

Crime in Bridgeport, Conn.—long considered the Nutmeg State's most dangerous city—fell 26 percent, which Police Chief Thomas J. Sweeney attributed to innovative police programs that target crime-plagued areas. **Continued on Page 6**

What comes down must go up — some cities face sharp crime hikes

The continuing nationwide decline in serious crime last year was not enjoyed universally, and police officials in jurisdictions that bucked the trend by posting crime increases during 1994 offer a number of reasons for the jumps, including an influx of new residents and outsiders, overcrowded jails and the increasing level of juvenile crime.

Still others, more sanguine, point out that crime rates often fluctuate and can't be explained by any single factor.

"I think it's just a readjustment," said Lincoln, Neb., Police Chief Tom Casady of the 13-percent increase in Part I crime last year in his city of 200,000. "I'm a big believer in

looking at crime trends in the long term, not year to year. You can draw some faulty conclusions if you look year to year because of natural fluctuations, particularly when you're dealing with a city like Lincoln."

Even so, Casady told LEN, the city's 10-year trend is ominous and "dramatic," with a 44-percent increase in Part I crimes. "Aggravated assault up 168 percent, robberies up 119 percent, rape up 41 percent. We started with a real low base but we've had serious increases in all of those violent Part I offenses with the exception of murder," Casady said.

And so far this year, Part I crimes are up 5 percent over the same period last year, he added.

In Arlington County, Va., Part I crimes jumped 17 percent in 1994, but most categories, except for homicide, have declined so far this year, said Barry Hulick, a Police Department planner. Hulick, who said the increase has slowed so far this year to 5 percent, declined to offer reasons for last year's surge.

"There's nothing apparent that we're doing things differently. There's no major change in demographics. We leave it to the social scientists and the psychologists to explain why crime is up or down," he said.

Crowded jails that have forced the release of offenders before trial **Continued on Page 6**

Police execs say juvenile access to guns ranks atop the list of current concerns

It may come as no surprise that law enforcement officials responding to a recent survey say they are overwhelmed with crimes involving drugs, guns and violence. What may be more revealing to some is that those officials said their agencies are focusing efforts on young people, as both victims and perpetrators of crime, particularly crimes involving firearms.

That was just one of the findings of the latest National Assessment Pro-

gram survey of state and local criminal justice officials, which is conducted for the National Institute of Justice every three years. The responses shed light on some of the day-to-day concerns of law enforcement officials nationwide, and help the research arm of the Justice Department develop its research priorities and formulate programs to meet identified needs.

About 2,585 criminal justice officials, including 337 police chiefs and 265 sheriffs, responded to the latest survey, said Tom McEwen, the managing principal of the Institute of Law and Justice, the Washington, D.C.-area think tank that has conducted the past three surveys.

The availability of firearms to juveniles ranked among the top concerns of police chiefs, 85 percent of whom said that better means to prevent young people from getting guns need to be developed, and existing efforts need improvement. For sheriffs, the percentages were similar.

"What this tells me is that they're doing a little something, but they're also groping for better ways to do it,"

McEwen said. "This is a good research area for NJ because there are not a lot of programs for preventing youths from acquiring firearms. Nobody's got the answer to that question."

That's not stopping many from trying to find solutions, however. Almost three-fourths of the police chiefs surveyed said they had developed strategies and programs for at-risk youths—including programs to keep guns out of young hands. Only 53 percent of sheriffs' departments have such programs, but "the vast majority of them" said they would like to establish them. Three-fourths of police chiefs and sheriffs said existing programs need to be improved, the report added.

Most of the police chiefs and sheriffs surveyed—89 percent and 90 percent, respectively—said their jurisdictions had developed programs aimed at preventing school crime. Among the strategies being utilized, in addition to Drug Abuse Resistance Education and Gang Resistance Education and Training programs, are "Adopt-a-School" and school resource officer

programs, which try to build positive and trusting relationships with students. Again, nearly three-fourths of sheriffs and police chiefs said the programs need improvement.

While more than 80 percent of the officials said drug-related crime had a greater impact on their agencies than violent crime, the survey identified domestic violence as a "primary concern among crimes of violence" and one that is emerging as a workload problem that consumes "an inordinate amount of resources." The finding underscores the impact of the increasing implementation of mandatory-arrest policies to address domestic violence, according to the survey.

More than 80 percent of police chiefs and sheriffs said crimes committed with a firearm greatly contributed to their workload problems. To address the problem, 37 percent of police chiefs said their jurisdictions had gun turn-in or buy-back programs, while an equal percentage would like to see such programs established.

The majority who had such programs **Continued on Page 9**

What They Are Saying:

"There was enormous support for alternatives such as treatment and education—and a deep resentment that this had been dumped on law enforcement, a war that cops couldn't win."

— Joseph McNamara, a research fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, where a recent law enforcement summit on drug policy found officials rethinking their views on the drug war. (10:3)

Around the Nation

Northeast



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Police union officials were angered by the U.S. Attorney's decision in May not to file murder charges against two men whose robbery of a cabdriver led to the death of an off-duty officer. James McGee was accidentally shot by a fellow officer during the arrest of the suspects. Prosecutors said the robbers were not responsible for McGee's death.

District Police Officer Timothy John McGuire, 32, was found guilty by a Montgomery County, Md., Circuit Court jury May 25 of molesting a 9-year-old boy during an overnight stay at McGuire's home last fall. McGuire had originally agreed to plead guilty to child abuse charges in exchange for a maximum jail term of four years. He backed out at the last minute, however, and now faces up to 35 years when he is sentenced July 14. McGuire's attorney, Thomas Abbenante, said his client could not bring himself to plead guilty because, as a former police officer and a homosexual, he feared going to prison.

MAINE — Trooper David McPherson of Mapleton was named Trooper of the Year on May 23. McPherson, 33, led an investigation of a safe-burglary ring in which three suspects were arrested.

Lewiston police have seized \$43,500 worth of crack cocaine over the past year, and say crack is now the area's drug of choice. Officials said last month that most of the crack comes from Colombia through Massachusetts.

MARYLAND — A Carroll County grand jury indicted a State Police sergeant on May 27 on child molestation charges. The 26-year-old sergeant, who was not identified to protect the identity of the alleged victim, was charged with child abuse, third- and fourth-degree sex offenses and battery.

A formal complaint of excessive force filed by a Prince George's County police officer resulted in the convictions on May 10 of three fellow officers. Officers Melvin Proctor and John Warhurst and Cpl. Donna Stuehmeier were convicted of battery and misconduct in the beating of Henry L. Gray on Oct. 14 as he was burglarizing a pizzeria. Officer Kenneth Garland, who was at the scene and filed the complaint with internal affairs, supported Gray's allegations of severe abuse. Gray suffered broken ribs and a broken finger, shoulder fractures and nerve damage to his face. If District Judge Frank Kratovil carries out his stated intention to sentence the officers to prison, it would be the first time officers' received jail time for excessive force. A fourth officer, Cpl. Kurt Godfrey, faces trial in June.

MASSACHUSETTS — Defense lawyers say Hispanics are being unfairly singled out for drug searches on Route 84. State police denied that ethnicity is a factor in the decision to search cars.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Seven of the nine homicides recorded in the state so far this year are linked to domestic

violence, police say, noting that domestic assaults are more likely to be fatal than in the past because more guns are being used instead of knives or other weapons.

NEW JERSEY — A man convicted of fatally shooting a Newark detective will face life in prison. Al-Damany Kamau, 26, was spared the death penalty for the murder of Det. John Sczyrek after a jury failed to come to a unanimous decision on the sentence.

Jersey City Police Officer John Chiusolo was arrested and charged May 15 with fatally beating Julio Tarquino, 22, while breaking up an argument at a gas station May 7. An autopsy revealed that Tarquino, who was in a coma for five days before he died, had multiple skull fractures and brain hemorrhaging.

NEW YORK — New York City Transit Police Officer Desmond Robinson filed a \$50-million suit May 16 against city Police Officer Peter Del-Debbio, who shot him in the back after mistaking him for a suspect during a confrontation in a subway station last August. Brian O'Dwyer, Robinson's lawyer, called the shooting the result of either "gross misconduct or total negligence."

Residents of the area around the New York City Police Department's outdoor firing range at Rodman's Neck are angry that a noise abatement plan that was part of a deal struck with the city has not been implemented after three years of legal battles. A package of legislation passed in 1991 that allows the department to continue using the land included erecting a sound wall, cleaning the site of lead and other contaminants, reducing the range's operating hours, and holding monthly meetings to discuss the community's quality of life. While the city has begun cleaning the site of some 200 tons of bullets, it has yet to put a sound barrier.

Pedro Gil, 23, convicted in February of killing a New York City Housing Police officer by tossing a bucket of plaster off a rooftop, was sentenced May 26 to the maximum term for manslaughter of 5-to-15 years in prison. Officer John Williamson, 25, was killed on Oct. 8, 1993, when he passed under the building and had the 20-pound bucket of plaster fall on him.

Queens District Attorney Richard A. Brown concluded May 19 that New York City police officers acted properly in the pursuit of a gunman last December that caused the death of a bystander. Brown said the case would not be presented to a grand jury. Police fired more than 240 rounds in an effort to capture the gunman. An internal police investigation, while praising the bravery of the officers involved in the shootout, criticized the number of bullets fired by police — the largest ever recorded in a single gunfight. The bystander was fatally wounded by one of the police bullets.

Eugenia Muzikant, a Deer Park, L.I., woman is suing New York City for \$1 million after receiving a traffic ticket in the Bronx May 15 that was decorated with an obscene drawing.

New York City Police Det. Alberto Linares, 41, fatally shot himself on May 22 with his 9-mm. handgun, said

police. Linares, a member of the Organized Crime Control Bureau, was found in the back seat of his car shortly before midnight. He was apparently having domestic problems, police said.

New York City Police Officer Steven Mizrahi was cleared May 16 by a Brooklyn grand jury in the death of 16-year-old Yong Xin Huang. The teenager was shot during a struggle with Mizrahi over the boy's pellet gun. During the tussle, Mizrahi's gun went off, shooting the teen once behind the left ear. The grand jury's decision outraged Asian-American community leaders and the boy's family, who questioned whether District Attorney Charles Hynes's office pursued an indictment vigorously enough.

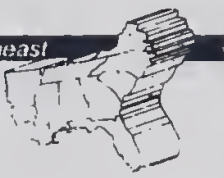
Former State Police investigator Patrick F. O'Hara, 42, was sentenced to a year in prison on May 19 after pleading guilty to obstructing an investigation of State Police evidence tampering in order to protect a fellow trooper. O'Hara is the fifth state trooper to be found guilty since an investigation into evidence tampering began more than two years ago.

PENNSYLVANIA — Rodney King was arrested and charged with drunken driving May 21, and faces a one-year suspension of his driver's license after refusing to take a breath test. King's videotaped beating by Los Angeles police sparked riots when those officers were acquitted.

RHODE ISLAND — Edward Humphrey, 34, was sentenced to 81 years in prison May 25 for the shooting of Trooper John Lemont during a traffic stop.

Providence Police Officer Richard Ruggiero, 26, returned to work May 7, after having been suspended without pay since he was videotaped kicking a black concertgoer on Jan. 17. Ruggiero will undergo cultural diversity training.

Southeast



ALABAMA — State Prison Commissioner Ron Jones said in May that the state's boot camp prison will close if a pending study cannot justify the facility's cost. The recidivism rate for the camp's graduates is 75 percent; the statewide rate is 80 percent.

Marion Police Chief Henry Wright, 39, was charged May 9 with perjury, tampering with physical evidence and tampering with government records in connection with a traffic case.

The state Corrections Department has ordered 50 hot-pink uniforms that will be issued to inmates who are public masturbators or who habitually expose themselves to female guards. Officials hope to shame the inmates into behaving, since nothing else seems to work.

Despite challenges from prisoner-rights groups, a United Nations commission ruled May 4 that the state's chain gangs do not constitute torture.

While it is degrading, said Peter Thomas Burns of Canada, "it is not inhuman in the extreme sense." Prisoner-rights activists are also challenging the state's policy of handcuffing inmates to chest-high hitching posts if they refuse to work.

ARKANSAS — The state Supreme Court ruled May 15 that Alge Ray Williams' 75-year prison sentence for possessing one rock of crack cocaine is not excessive. Williams has seven prior felony convictions, including rape and burglary.

FLORIDA — Former Miami police officer Jorge Lopez, 34, was sentenced to 24 years and 7 months in May for acting as a collaborator and guard for a cocaine distribution ring.

LOUISIANA — Agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms arrested 30-year-old Jerry Dean Moyers Jr. on May 8 and seized explosive chemicals, containers used to make explosive devices, and several finished explosive devices.

Martin Brent Pellequin was sentenced last month to 42 years in prison and ordered to repay \$255,000 he stole in the course of 25 bank robberies along the Gulf Coast.

More than 1,200 pairs of shoes were lined up on the steps of the state Capitol in May to protest a bill that would legalize the carrying of concealed weapons. The bill, which has already been passed by the Senate and a House committee, would let those over 21 and with no felony convictions obtain a concealed-weapon permit. Those who received a permit would be required to obtain firearms training and submit to a background check by State Police.

MISSISSIPPI — Phillip Dean Fleming pleaded guilty May 16 to kidnapping 8-year-old Santana Renee Boyd from an Oxford elementary school. Fleming, a drifter, claims that "demonic spirits" led him to molest over 100 children.

A pathologist hired by the family of a River Ridge, La., teen-ager who died while in police custody in Jackson is challenging the official version of events leading to the teen's death. Dr. Kris Sperry, the pathologist hired by the family of Jason Hurst, concluded last month that the youth died as a result of asphyxiation, possibly from having been hogtied or held in a chokehold, and not from a blow to the head. Hurst, 19, a student at Millsaps College, died March 25 after being arrested by police. Hurst had been seen running naked through a neighborhood and railroad yard near the school's campus. Jackson police claim Hurst's head injury must have come during his run. A departmental investigation cleared the three arresting officers of any wrongdoing.

NORTH CAROLINA — Residents of the West End Community Project in Salisbury are helping police fight drug traffic by giving them the license plate numbers of suspicious vehicles. Police then send a bright, yellow postcard to the vehicle's owner saying that the car was observed in an area known for illegal activities.

James F. Davis, 47, was charged

with three counts of murder on May 18 after he returned to the Asheville company that had dismissed him and opened fire. Davis was hired by Union Butterfield, a machine-tool company, in 1991 but was dismissed May 15 for fighting with his co-workers. About 50 people were at the sales and distribution center when Davis began shooting at about 11:30 A.M.

VIRGINIA — Connie Pennington, the widow of a slain Prince William County police officer, was sworn in as a police officer herself on May 17. Pennington's husband, Mike, was gunned down in Dale City in 1990 during a confrontation between SWAT team members and a disturbed man who was eventually shot and killed by police.

Midwest



ILLINOIS — A search of Cook County Jail following the deaths of two inmates in weekend fights last month turned up two dozen homemade knives. At least 26 inmates were injured in violence between rival gangs.

The first group of Chicago police officers to be hired with funding from the 1994 Federal crime law graduated from the Police Academy on May 22. The class of 118 included a 35-year-old mother of two, a 54-year-old former member of the Harlem Globetrotters, and a mother of five who worked construction jobs. The Federal law will pay for 310 more officers by the end of year. The rookies will boost the department's ranks to 13,500—the highest number in 20 years.

A Chicago jury decided May 22 that Edgar Hope, 36, is eligible for the death penalty for the 1982 murder of Police officer James Doyle. Hope's previous conviction had been overturned when the state Supreme Court ruled that prosecutors wrongly excluded blacks as potential jurors. Jurors will now determine, in the second-phase of the two-part procedure, whether Hope should be sentenced to death or life without parole. Hope fatally shot Doyle, a seven-month rookie officer, as Doyle was escorting him from a bus. Hope was a robbery suspect at the time.

INDIANA — A grand jury is considering whether to charge Marion County deputy Kevin Kendall in connection with a May 5 vehicle accident that led to the death of a 12-year-old boy.

The Indianapolis Police Department and the Marion County Sheriff's Department were on the brink of running out of blank traffic tickets last month, raising the prospect that speeders could get away with a warning if they are pulled over. Officers and deputies had to scrounge around for tickets from smaller communities until more could be printed and distributed. The tickets had to be redesigned so that county Prosecutor Scott Newman's name appeared in place of his predecessor's, Jeff Modisetti.

KENTUCKY — In a program believed to be the first of its kind in the state, a full-time city police officer will soon be assigned to Ashland schools. The

school resource officer will assist teachers in both regular and public safety classes, randomly patrol halls, and watch out for drugs and violence.

Shepherdsville Mayor Sherman Tinnell said last month that Police Chief Joe Rogers will not be arrested on endangerment charges until after he returns from a vacation. Tinnell ordered Rogers to take a vacation following the incident in which he allegedly pointed a gun at a city worker.

MICHIGAN — The state Court of Appeals ruled May 22 that cities cannot impose their own massage-parlor regulations. The ruling found that a state law preempts local laws, even those designed to prevent parlors from being fronts for prostitution.

OHIO — Larry W. Harris, a white supremacist, was arrested May 12 for allegedly purchasing the deadly bubonic plague bacteria through the mail. Officers searching Harris's Lancaster home following his arrest said they saw an Aryan Nations document on the wall. Harris, 43, a well and tank inspector at Superior Labs in Dublin, had told colleagues that he was sympathetic to the militia movement. He was fired, said a spokesman, because he illegally used lab equipment and certification to obtain \$300 worth of the yersinia pestis bacteria.



IOWA — Four skinheads were indicted on Federal civil rights charges May 16 for allegedly assaulting a black man last August as he sat with his white wife in a Des Moines park. The men allegedly hit Lloyd Tate with a bottle and repeatedly kicked him as he lay on the ground.

Gov. Terry Branstad signed legislation recently that prohibits police from requiring rape victims to take lie detector tests before opening an investigation.

Thomas Lee Farmer, 42, the first person to be charged under the new Federal "three-strikes" law, was convicted May 22 of robbing a Waterloo grocery store at gunpoint. Farmer, who has three other convictions dating back to 1971, including murder, robbery and conspiracy to commit murder, will be sentenced to a life term plus five years on Aug. 14.

Des Moines Police Chief William Moulder honored the department's Vice and Narcotics Control Section, its National Incident-Based Reporting System unit, and a long-time spiritual counselor at the department's annual awards ceremony and memorial for deceased officers. The Vice and Narcotics Control Section last year recorded a 460-percent increase over 1993 in the value of illegal drugs removed from the street. The NIBRS unit was cited for handling 50,000 case reports last year with an error rate of less than 1 percent. The Rev. Charles Smith, 79, was honored for his 36 years of service to the department.

KANSAS — A plan by the Wichita Po-

lice Department to establish weapons checkpoints in response to a plague of drive-by shootings is being criticized by the ACLU and the NAACP, in part because it singles out certain areas. There have been at least 24 drive-bys this spring, three of them fatal.

MINNESOTA — Charges against two rapists who broke out of the Minnesota Security Hospital in St. Peter in April were dismissed last month. Their lawyers say there is no law that covers the escape from a mental hospital of persons classified as having psychopathic personalities.

A Twin Cities prostitution ring said to be the biggest in the metro area was uncovered in May after four months of investigation. The ring involves from 20 to 40 women and girls and five escort services. Investigators said that the main suspect — a 38-year-old accountant — and his partner worked out of their Minneapolis home, setting up meetings between the women and men at downtown hotels. Customers were charged between \$200 and \$2,000 per encounter.

MONTANA — Forest Service officials are seeking a meeting with militia leaders before helicopters begin their search for forest fires this summer. John Trochmann, head of the Militia of Montana, has espoused the idea that foreign troops might invade his territory disguised as firefighters.

SOUTH DAKOTA — An estimated 700 residents of Minnehaha County have applied for pistol permits as of April of this year. Only 1,900 applied from 1990 to 1994.

More than 16,000 backlogged warrants are waiting to be served in the state's 10 largest counties. The warrants included arrest warrants on criminal charges, and bench warrants for those who have missed court dates.



ARIZONA — Prison inmates in Douglas became the nation's second modern chain gang last month. The 26 inmates on the road crew wore ankle restraints, but were not chained together. The crews are composed of hardened criminals who have misbehaved in prison, although murderers, rapists and child molesters are excluded.

COLORADO — The Colorado Springs City Council is said to be considering expanding a lenient gun-permit policy to allow the carrying of weapons in public parks, except during celebrations. Opponents of the initiative said the policy would endanger children.

A Denver police officer is denying allegations that he abused his girlfriend, countering that she had been the aggressor in their relationship. Alex Woods Jr. testified at his trial for assault last month that Mary K. Taylor had been a possessive, jealous woman who had violent temper tantrums. Woods, 23, allegedly back-handed and choked Taylor, punched her with a

closed fist, and threw her across a room, causing her to hit her head.

Thirty-seven citations were issued in one mid-May weekend by a special police unit in Fort Collins — dubbed the Party Pooper squad by officers — in a drive against underage drinkers. And in other actions against teen-age drinking, Douglas County sheriff's deputies ticketed more teens in one weekend for buying and drinking beer than they had in the first three months of this year. Douglas County deputies, acting on tips from concerned parents, also sealed off the entrance to a cave that had been used by teen-agers for parties. Proms, graduations and warm holiday weekends are said to contribute to increased drinking in the spring.

OKLAHOMA — Gov. Frank Keating signed a bill May 25 that allow residents to carry concealed weapons, with permits, as of Jan. 1, 1996.

TEXAS — Drug Enforcement Administration agents in McAllen made six arrests and seized 1,494 pounds of marijuana in a sting operation last month. Posing as drug-hauling truckers, the agents also seized \$16,500 in cash from the suspects.

Gov. George W. Bush signed a bill May 26 that will allow most Texans to carry a concealed handgun. The law excludes people who face criminal charges or have criminal records, as well as those who have not paid child support or student loans, are chemically dependent, or are of "unsound mind." Permit applicants must undergo 10 to 15 hours of training and pass a proficiency exam. The law, which takes effect Sept. 1, will make Texas a safer place, said Bush.

Frightened residents of the Allen Parkway Village in Houston have filed complaints about joint training exercises staged on a vacant corner of the public housing project by the Houston Police and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Twice in April and again on May 17, members of the HPD and ATF fired blanks while conducting assault-style maneuvers. Residents complained that they had not been notified of the exercises.

Former Garland police officer Brian Huschke was acquitted May 15 of negligent homicide in the death of an 8-year-old girl last summer. Huschke struck Cynthia Rivas, who was crossing the road with her family, as he raced to a burglary-in-progress. Prosecutors charged that Huschke violated departmental rules by speeding to answer the call, traveling 81 mph in a 35-mph zone when he hit Rivas. Huschke, who resigned a month after the accident, may seek reinstatement to his old job, but Chief Larry Wilson said the department did not want him back.



CALIFORNIA — Forty-nine recruits were sworn in May 15 by the U.S. Border Patrol. They will be used to beef up patrols to curb illegal aliens as part

of the Operation Gatekeeper program.

Dumas Robinson, 65, was approved to enter the Los Angeles Police Academy last month.

A state appeals court ruled May 22 that a Bakersfield curfew that bans minors from the streets after 10 P.M. is constitutional.

The city of Anaheim was enjoined May 23 from enforcing a law that closes its parks to convicted drug offenders. A judge's temporary restraining order allowed the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws to proceed with a rally in La Palma Park.

Criminal charges will not be pressed against former Pasadena Police Chief Jerry A. Oliver for allegedly beating an ex-girlfriend, the Los Angeles district attorney's office announced May 19. Prosecutors say the woman, Katrina Hammond, had recanted the allegations, contained in a police report filed last year, that Oliver beat her at least seven times in 1993 and 1994. Hammond's claims of abuse are not the first to be leveled against Oliver, who left in April to become chief in Richmond, Va. Oliver's fourth wife alleged that during their 14-month marriage, he threatened, choked, and spied on her electronically.

Nine people were arrested by Federal authorities in Los Angeles on charges of running an operation that supplied forged documents to illegal immigrants. Officials said the operation generated more than \$1 million a month and had branch operations in Colorado, Georgia, Nevada, New York and Texas.

A total of 18 people were arrested in May in two stings aimed at halting a string of invasion-style robberies of computer chips and other components in the Silicon Valley. Thieves hit a warehouse in Santa Fe Springs on May 19, making off with nearly \$1 million in electronic parts belonging to New Technologies. On May 16, Centon Electronics was robbed of approximately \$5 million in computer chips. At least eight holdups and an equal number of burglaries have been reported in San Jose alone this year.

The president of the Los Angeles Police Department's African-American Peace Officer Association is facing dismissal for conduct unbecoming an officer, after he allegedly handed

out a flyer offering a bounty to officers who ticket the vehicles of City Council members and their staff. Officer Carl McGill, who has received a termination notice from the department, denied that he or his group had handed out the flyers. Instead, McGill believes that department is seeking to fire him because of his group's outspokenness, especially in casting a no-confidence vote against Chief Willie Williams in 1993. The current dispute stems from a news release sent out last June during a contract dispute, in which the group charged that unnamed city officials escaped being ticketed by flashing their city badges during traffic stops. At the same time, a flyer offering a six-pack of soda to any officer who ticketed a council member or mayoral aide began appearing at station houses. The flyer included the name of McGill's group and its post office box, but McGill said the flyer was not the work of the association.

A San Diego man identified as Shawn Nelson was shot and killed by police May 17 after went on a rampage with a 63-ton tank stolen from a National Guard armory. Nelson flattened cars, utility poles, and fire hydrants before becoming stuck on a road divider. Police said they shot Nelson, an unemployed plumber, because they feared that if he got the tank started again, he would endanger traffic.

NEVADA — Las Vegas police reportedly had trouble identifying three suspected pickpockets arrested last month for allegedly preying on tourists at Caesar's Palace. The men had several IDs, refused to give their names, and even tried to gnaw off their fingerprints.

WASHINGTON — Voters in Kent have approved a curfew for those under 18, which will require teens to be off the streets by 10 P.M. on weeknights and midnight on weekends.

Seattle Police Officer Ken Davis, 52, was killed by a hit-and-run driver May 11, only hours before the city was due to honor its slain officers at the annual Peace Officers Memorial Ceremony. Davis, a 30-year veteran, was on his way home when his car was struck by a man trying to elude a State Patrol trooper. Davis was killed instantly when he was ejected from the car. The driver had a long list of convictions on drug, burglary and traffic offenses. Police sources said that crack-smoking paraphernalia was found in the car.

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Willie will wail

Despite his arrest last year on marijuana possession charges, country music star Willie Nelson remains popular with Texas lawmen, for whom he will be wailing his hits at this summer's annual training conference of the Sheriffs' Association of Texas.

"The Red-Headed Stranger," who has penned such popular music standards as "Crazy" and "Blue Eyes Cryin' in the Rain," will stage a concert at the 117th annual SAOT training conference, which is set for July 23-26 at the Waco Convention Center. The event is expected to draw up to 1,500 Texas law enforcement officials.

Marijuana charges against Nelson were recently thrown out by a McLennan County judge, who granted a motion to prohibit prosecutors from using as evidence marijuana found in the singer's car by Hewitt police in May 1994. Judge Mike Cassaway ruled that prosecutors failed to prove during a pretrial hearing in March that officers had probable cause to arrest Nelson once they spotted a hand-rolled cigarette in the ashtray of his Mercedes.

Nelson had stopped along an Interstate 35 access road to take a nap after becoming drowsy while driving to his Austin home from a poker session with friends in Hillsboro. Officers peered into the car, spotted Nelson and the cigarette, then arrested him when Nelson told officers he had a little more pot in a bag in his car.

McLennan County Sheriff Jack Harwell, a friend of Nelson's for over 40 years, asked the singer to appear at the sheriffs' conference, and he accepted. Nelson, who has staged benefits to aid farmers and Native Americans, "is actually a law enforcement person," Harwell told The Waco Herald Tribune last month.

"As long as I have known him, he has always supported law enforcement," said Harwell. "So when I asked him to appear, he accepted and said he would be glad to do it. A lot of sheriffs over the state wanted him to be here. The association's board of directors is the one who actually set this up."

Nelson's relationship with law enforcement hasn't always been so cozy. A 1988 concert in Rhode Island

was picketed by about 400 members of the Fraternal Order of Police who objected to Nelson's support for Leonard Peltier, a Native American convicted of killing two FBI agents on a South Dakota reservation.

Nelson's pro-marijuana views haven't exactly endeared him to law enforcement officials, either, but while Harwell said he does not condone the use of the drug, he said Nelson has never indulged around him. "I have never been around him when I could smell marijuana or hear in his presence when he was using it. I have never noticed the odor of marijuana around him, and I have played golf with him and ridden in golf carts with him and been on his bus."

Run-on sentences

While decrying the penalties as "horrific," "unfair," and "tragic," a Federal judge last month said he had no choice but to impose virtual life prison terms on three former Washington, D.C., police officers who accepted \$2,000 bribes in an FBI drug sting operation.

U.S. District Judge Thomas F. Hogan made the comments during a May 25 hearing in which he explained to John C. Harmon, 26; Troy Taylor, 26, and Dwayne Washington, 29, that Federal sentencing guidelines will force him to impose prison sentences of 49 to 50 years on each of them.

"The court makes these findings with reluctance and regret, because it does not believe that the sentencing range equates with the wrongness of the defendants' actions," said Hogan. "That's a terrible consequence to pay for a \$2,000 bribe."

The three defendants were convicted last November of taking money from an undercover FBI agent in exchange for what they believed would be guarding and escorting cocaine shipments out of the District. The sentences will be formally imposed June 21, with no possibility of parole.

Hogan, who was appointed to the bench by former President Ronald Reagan, had urged the defendants to follow the leads of nine other D.C. officers and accept plea bargains. Had they accepted, they risked no more

than 10 years each in prison. After they refused, prosecutors tacked on weapons charges against the three men, which effectively doubled the prison terms they face. Hogan questioned the prosecutors' action, saying he assumed the decision was meant "to send a message to the community, but it seems to me to be awfully harsh."

Attorneys for the defendants tried to convince Hogan that he did not have to follow the sentencing guidelines because they would be considered "cruel and unusual" under the Eighth Amendment. They also argued that the added weapons charges were unfair because they stemmed from a December 1993 meeting with operatives in the sting that was arranged by the FBI. The officers, who were required to carry their weapons at all times, came to the meeting armed with their police-issued firearms.

"It seems to this court that the sentence it must impose on these defendants is an unfair sentence but not illegal," Hogan told the defendants. "I cannot find on the record that the sentences...are grossly unconstitutional."

Defense attorneys said they would appeal what one termed "a virtual death sentence."

School's out

Amid an almost daily litany of emerging controversies, the director of school safety for the New York City Board of Education quit last month, and at the same time expressed his support for a plan to merge the city's 3,000 school guards with the Police Department.

Zachary Tumin, who had headed the School Safety Division since September 1992, stepped down May 30, just as Schools Chancellor Ramon Cortines moved to suspend him for 10 days for failing to take action against a Queens safety officer until seven days after allegations surfaced that the officer had had sex with a high school student. The 33-year-old guard was arrested on charges of rape and endangering the welfare of a minor.

It was the latest in a string of criminal incidents involving school guards in recent weeks, but Tumin's troubles began long before. Last spring, Cortines had to scrap six months worth of safety reports because so many schools had failed to report violence — which is rising dramatically in New York City schools. [See related article.] Last month, a school safety officer in Manhattan was arrested when a piñata stuffed with marijuana was shipped to his elementary school office. A few days later, a Queens security guard was charged with beating and raping a pregnant woman.

"I am particularly troubled by your failure to take a proactive role in developing a plan to change or improve training to officers, or in any way try to address an issue of the utmost importance," Cortines wrote in a letter informing Tumin of the suspension.

Announcing his resignation, Tumin said he supported Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's plan to place school guards under the supervision of the Police Department — a plan that has strained the already prickly relationship between the Mayor and the Chancellor,

who opposes a merger. "Given the resources we have to make a difference, the complex problems of juvenile justice would be better handled through the Police Department," Tumin said.

In recent months, Giuliani has blasted the School Safety Division, saying it is "an organization that is filled with problems," including breakdowns in training, selection and background checks. On June 7, Giuliani said he would move to hand over the division to the Police Department — which already absorbed the former Transit and Housing police departments earlier this year — without the board's approval, if necessary.

On the same day, the Council of Supervisors and Administrators called for a reorganization of the division and recommended that police screen and train prospective officers. But the council said that superintendents should select and aid in the supervision of officers for individual schools, with the assistance of school principals.

Try, try again?

A former Washington State Patrol trooper won't be retried on charges that he illegally forced a pregnant teenager to accompany him to his church's anti-abortion counseling center last year.

The May 19 decision by the state Attorney General's Office came one week after a mistrial was declared in King County Superior Court in the case against former trooper Lane Jackstadt, 34, who was charged with two felony counts of unlawful imprisonment and two misdemeanor counts of official misconduct. Jurors said they were "hopelessly deadlocked" on the question of whether Jackstadt held a couple against their will in an attempt to prevent the 18-year-old woman from having an abortion.

Jackstadt had stopped Deanna Thomas and Justin Cooper, 20, for speeding on Interstate 90 while they were on their way to an abortion clinic in Kirkland on July 27. When the pair told Jackstadt, a Christian who opposes abortion, where they were going, he allegedly ordered them to follow him to a counseling center affiliated with his church. The couple told jurors during the trial that Jackstadt threatened to keep them on the berm of I-90 all afternoon and all night if it would prevent Thomas from going through with the abortion.

Thomas and Cooper testified that Jackstadt then forced them to follow him to the anti-abortion counseling center in Woodinville, about 30 miles away from where he had stopped them. Jackstadt, who testified in his own defense, denied the allegations, saying the couple voluntarily agreed to follow him to the facility and that they were free to go at any time.

Cooper went ahead with the abortion the following day.

Jackstadt, a 12-year veteran who was fired in December for allegedly cheating on a promotional exam, faced up to a year in jail if convicted. Jurors said they were deadlocked 10-2 in favor of acquittal on the unlawful imprisonment charges, and evenly split on the official misconduct counts.

Greg Canova, a senior assistant attorney general, said he decided against a retrial because he didn't think a new

jury would be any more likely to reach a unanimous verdict than the first one. But Canova told The Seattle Post-Intelligencer that he still believes "100 percent that what [the couple] say happened, did happen."

Jackstadt could still face Federal charges of violating the couple's civil rights, although a decision to prosecute had not yet been reached by the U.S. Attorney for Western Washington. In addition, Thomas and Cooper are reported to be considering a civil suit against Jackstadt.

Jackstadt is appealing his dismissal, with a decision by a five-member appeal panel on his possible reinstatement expected sometime this month.

Penny wise

The first woman to head a major-city police force in the U.S. is now leading the charge to improve conditions for women in law enforcement.

Former Portland, Ore., Police Chief Penny Harrington is director of the Los Angeles-based National Center for Women in Policing, an organization that was begun last spring and now has about 100 members.

Harrington, who was named to head the Portland Police Bureau in 1986, said the group "is trying to mobilize people around the issue of women in policing to bring about a lot of changes."

While women have made major gains, there are still roadblocks that prevent them from rising through the ranks, said Harrington. Only about 58 women hold executive-level law enforcement positions today, Harrington added, even though a 1991 Justice Department study found that 49,000 women worked as sworn personnel.

Harrington contends that the success of community policing programs is inextricably linked to opening up police departments to women.

"If we can increase the number of women in policing, we can have a tremendous impact on getting community policing implemented and more widely accepted than it is now," she told Law Enforcement News this month. "We know that women bring a style to policing that is very compatible with community policing. In fact, that's one of our issues — to try to get the way policing is done changed to a more community-oriented model."

The center, a project of the Feminist Majority Foundation, will also push for more effective recruiting programs aimed at women, fairer entry, training and promotional standards, and will assist women interested in law enforcement careers.

The center's advisory board includes: New York Deputy Police Commissioner Elsie Scott; New Haven, Conn., Police Chief Nicholas Pastore; Atlanta Police Chief Beverly Harvard, and Deputy U.S. Marshal Linda Cherry, who is president of the International Association of Women Police.

The center will sponsor its first major conference, "Empowering Women in Policing: Leadership for the 21st Century," in Washington, D.C., this coming November, Harrington said.

[For more information, contact: The National Center for Women and Policing, 8105 W. 3d St., Suite 1, Los Angeles, CA 90048. Phone: (213) 651-0495. Fax: (213) 653-2689.]

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Court puts the knock on search warrants

For the first time, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled last month that police attempting to conduct court-approved searches of residences must usually knock before entering the home.

Ruling in an Arkansas case in which police, acting on an informant's tip, "just walked in" and searched a home for narcotics, the 9-0 decision on May 22 concluded that, as a general rule, police are required to knock and announce their identity and purpose before breaking down doors of a home to execute a search warrant.

Justice Clarence Thomas, writing for the Court, said that as a consequence of the ruling, judges must now consider the "knock-and-announce" principle in deciding whether a search is reasonable. Thomas did not provide examples of instances in which police would be excused from making unannounced entries, leaving that up to the lower courts to decide.

"We hold that in some circumstances an officer's unannounced entry into a home might be unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment," which provides protections against unreasonable police searches, Thomas wrote. But the Justice cautioned that the ruling "should not be read to mandate a rigid rule of announcement that ignores countervailing law enforcement interests."

Thomas did note that courts previously have allowed police to make unannounced entries in emergency situations, such as to aid officers whose

safety was threatened, in pursuit of fleeing suspects, or in cases where they believed evidence might be destroyed if they gave advance notice of a search.

The Justices noted that only six states — Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland and New Jersey — had no knock-and-announce requirements. The other states provide such requirements through statutes or state court orders. At least eight states exempt the requirement in cases involving narcotics.

The High Court's ruling reversed an Arkansas Supreme Court decision involving a woman whose Malvern home was searched by police who had entered through an unlocked screen door. The state Supreme Court had ruled that the search, which was pursuant to a warrant, was constitutional.

The woman, Sharlene Wilson, was convicted of possessing marijuana and drug paraphernalia discovered during the search, along with more serious drug-trafficking charges. She was sentenced to 31 years in prison. The Justices ordered lower courts to re-examine Wilson's case, noting that circumstances "may well provide the necessary justification for the unannounced entry in this case."

In a case also relating to unannounced entries to conduct searches, the Supreme Court on May 30 turned down challenges filed by two prison inmates to a Wisconsin Supreme Court ruling that permits police to execute search

warrants through forced, unannounced entries when the object of their search is illegal drugs.

The Wisconsin court last year adopted a blanket exception for drug searches to the "knock-and-announce" rule, reasoning that the "easily disposable nature of narcotics provides police with evidence sufficient to form a reasonable belief that no-knock entry is necessary to prevent the destruction of evidence."

Asset forfeiture process to get a Supreme once-over

On June 5, the Supreme Court agreed to decide whether a Michigan woman's constitutional rights were violated when the family car was forfeited and sold before her husband pleaded guilty to charges of having sex with a prostitute inside the vehicle.

Tina Bennis challenged the forfeiture action, saying she had no knowledge that the car would be used to commit a crime. She contends that taking an innocent person's property violates the constitutional guarantee of equal protection under the law as well as protections against government confiscation of property without just compensation.

The Bennis family car, a 1977 Pontiac of which Tina Bennis was part owner, was ordered sold by a judge acting under a state law because it was used to commit an act of prostitution. John Bennis was arrested in Detroit in 1988 after police saw him having oral sex with a prostitute in the vehicle. The judge ordered the car sold before John Bennis pleaded guilty.

Appellate court sticks to its guns on double-jeopardy

A San Francisco Federal appeals court on May 30 rejected a request by

the Clinton Administration to reconsider a ruling that some judges believe will result in the release of hundreds of drug dealers in nine Western states.

Last September, a three-judge panel of the Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit ruled that the prosecution of drug offenders whose property had been seized in drug raids constitutes double jeopardy. Since the ruling, more than 300 claims have been filed to overturn convictions, return forfeited property or dismiss charges.

Prosecutors say the issue should be decided by a larger panel of judges, and the Justice Department is considering an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Police upheld in domestic-violence policy case

On May 1, the Supreme Court, without comment, let stand a ruling that threw out a \$1.2-million award won by two Columbia, Mo., residents who say police did not adequately protect their family from domestic violence.

Kimberly Roth and her father, Paul Ricketts Sr., had sued the City of Columbia in 1990 as an outgrowth of a deadly attack by Roth's husband, Sonny Stephens. Stephens shot to death his mother-in-law, Marge Ricketts, and abducted Roth after breaking into the Ricketts' home in April 1987.

Roth and her father alleged that an unwritten policy led police to take domestic violence less seriously than assault committed by strangers, and amounted to unlawful bias against women. Trial testimony showed that Columbia police made arrests in 33 percent of all stranger assaults but in only 18 percent of all domestic assaults.

In 1993, a Federal jury agreed and ordered the city to pay Roth and Ricketts \$1.2 million. The award was thrown out by a Federal trial judge, whose ruling was upheld last October by the

8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that Roth and Ricketts had failed to prove that the statistical disparity in arrests had been "motivated by an intent to discriminate against women."

Deputy's request for Sabbath day off fails to impress Court

A former sheriff's deputy who was fired for refusing to work on the Sabbath lost an appeal to the Supreme Court last month. On May 22, the Court, without comment, turned down Aston A. Beadle's argument that the Hillsborough County (Fla.) Sheriff's Department violated his civil rights by refusing to accommodate his religious beliefs.

Beadle, a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, was told he could trade shifts with other employees or use holiday and vacation time to comply with the church's ban on working from sundown Friday until sundown Saturday. He was fired in 1986 after officials said he either failed to show up for work or abandoned his post in midshift on eight occasions.

Cordless phones may still have strings attached

The Florida Supreme Court ruled on April 13 that police can't legally intercept conversations of cordless telephones without a court order.

The ruling came in the case of a Plantation couple who were arrested on drug charges after police overheard a conversation on the couple's cordless phone about the availability of drugs. Four justices ruled that such interceptions violated state law. Two others maintained that cordless phones are exempted from the law but that the privacy provision in the state Constitution hanned such interceptions.

Police will have to start patrolling without GM

Auto maker to cut Chevy Caprice

The General Motors Corp. announced recently it would end production of its Chevrolet Caprice model — one of the most popular vehicles with law enforcement agencies.

Industry observers said the decision to end production of the Caprice, the last of which will roll off the assembly line next year, will give the Ford Motor Co. a virtual lock on the police vehicle market. Ford's Crown Victoria will be the only domestic auto model comparable in size and cost to the Caprice.

Jack Gray, a spokesman for the National Association of Fleet Managers, told The Houston Chronicle that unless Chrysler returns to the big car market, law enforcement agencies that want to purchase large vehicles will have to buy them from Ford. Ford executives, he said, "are already probably counting the dollar signs."

Tom Pyden, a GM spokesman, said the company will offer police packages in several other unspecified models and is exploring future possibilities for police and fleet sales.

The rear-wheel drive Caprice is popular because of its handling and reliability. Its size allows police to transport prisoners easily and it has enough space in the front to accommodate the equipment police routinely install in their vehicles. GM offers a special police package that includes a strengthened performance system and a beefed-up engine and radiator.

"We hate to see that they are going to quit making them," said Tommy Thomas, chief deputy of the Harris County Sheriff's Department. "It's the best car I've ever driven."

"We hate to see that they're going to quit making them," says one deputy. "It's the best car I've ever driven."

While the popularity among police of the Caprice and the Crown Victoria is undisputed, both models have raised concerns in some quarters because of alleged defects. In 1990, the door-mounted, passive-restraint seat belt systems that were then standard issue in the Caprice grabbed the attention of police officials, following the death of a Brunswick, Me., police officer who was ejected from his vehicle after a crash that dislodged the door-mounted seat belt.

At the time, General Motors maintained that the seat-belt system met Federal safety guidelines, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration conducted an investigation but found no reason to order a recall. [LEN, Nov. 30, 1990.]

More recently, officials have charged that the Crown Victoria has a defect in its power-steering that results in a momentary loss of control over the vehicle. The charge first surfaced after a Paramus, N.J., police officer was killed after he lost control of the car and slammed into a telephone pole in November 1993. At the request of Bergen County, N.J., Prosecutor John Fahy, NHTSA launched an investigation of the problem but no recall has been ordered. [LEN, May 15, 1994.]

Miss. prosecutor has a little list — of the baddest of the bad

A list of 189 violent felons who are now out of Mississippi's state prison system after serving time for two or more separate violent felonies is intended to close the "traditional communication barrier" between Federal prosecutors and state Highway Patrol officers who are most likely to come into contact with the felons.

U.S. Attorney Brad Pigott of the Southern District of Mississippi announced the anti-crime initiative May 1 as part of his jurisdiction's effort at targeting more Federal prosecution efforts on "the very kind of repeat offenders who are known to commit most of the violent crimes plaguing our communities."

"The program doesn't target offenders any more than the Federal repeat offender statutes already do," Pigott told Law Enforcement News. "It's just a communication device to get information about prior conviction records to officers at the scene of the driver's license check or during other contacts with these particular citizens."

Mississippi has a "special need" for such a list, Pigott noted, because it has no comprehensive data base that

readily provides information about criminal convictions. Only about half of the state's jurisdictions voluntarily supply such information to state repositories or the National Crime Information Center, he said. "Even if you find a name and an arrest record on NCIC, you find very incomplete conviction records. So there's a communication gap we're trying to solve."

Pigott said he also compiled the list, which was drawn from records in the state correctional system's data base that go back to 1978, because crime statistics show that as few as 6 percent of all offenders commit as much as 60 percent of all violent crimes.

Pigott added that many of those whose names appear on the list may be eligible for life imprisonment under the recently enacted Federal repeat offender statutes if they to commit more violent crimes. "The two previous [state] convictions would have to qualify as serious violent crimes, and those are defined fairly widely under the new 'three strikes' provisions," he said.

The information will be made accessible to state Highway Patrol offi-

cers making traffic stops or conducting checks of driver's licenses, Pigott told LEN. "They are also advised that the information in itself is not a lawful basis for a search. They are simply given that information in the event that they can lawfully detect gun possession," he said. Officers are also urged to contact the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms via an 800-number revealed to them on the scene.

"Federal laws provide tough weapons against repeat violent offenders caught carrying a firearm, and this program will allow us to focus more Federal efforts on taking these repeat violent offenders out of our communities," said ATF resident agent-in-charge Terry Kirkland. "Three-time violent felons caught with a weapon can be sent away for a minimum 15-year sentence with no parole under one Federal statute."

An added benefit of the list is that it alerts officers to take extra precautions if the person they've stopped is found to be a repeat violent offender. "They need that information just to be a little on guard for their own safety," Pigott said. "If it mainly achieves that, fine."

Community credited for 1994 drop in crime

Continued from Page 1

cadets have been placed in neighborhoods that once were known for drug trafficking, he said, which keeps outsiders away and ancillary crimes associated with drugs from occurring.

"I see people out sitting on their porches and kids playing in the streets who wouldn't have been there before. I see a reduced fear or apprehension level in the city," Sweeney told The Bridgeport News, adding that the trend appears to be continuing this year.

Denver police say special phone numbers that allow residents to report problems while keeping 911 lines open for emergencies has helped them address crime more effectively, achieving a 13-percent decrease last year. They also had more success convincing residents to follow through on complaints. "When the neighborhood takes stock in their community and they're serious they don't want crime, then you start to see crime go down," said Det. Tracie Harrison.

Police officials in Austin, Texas, also cite an increased involvement with the community for the 23-percent decline in crime there last year. A police-sponsored job fair in a high-crime neighborhood drew nearly 100 local businesses that provided new jobs for about 100 residents. Residents also reclaimed a city park that had become a haven for drug dealers. "I've had people walk up to me and shake my hand and say, 'Thank you for giving us back the park,'" said Police Chief Elizabeth Watson.

In preliminary returns for 1995, some of the declines are continuing. The number of homicides has plunged in several cities, including Chicago, New York and Washington, D.C., which

has been plagued by record-breaking homicide rates since the late 1980s.

The murder rate is down 38 percent in New York City for the first quarter of 1995, according to police statistics released last month that show an 18.5-percent decrease in overall crime. Officials cite the NYPD's various anti-crime strategies, including making more narcotics and quality-of-life arrests.

It's safer in New York's underground, too, where the number of subway crimes reported to police had dropped 33 percent in the first quarter. Police Chief Kenneth Donahue said fare-evasion and warrant-execution programs begun by the former Transit Police Department — which was merged into the NYPD earlier this year — are

part of the reason for the drop.

Washington, D.C., police officials say a reorganization of the homicide unit and greater success in capturing and convicting killers has helped lower the city's murder rate by 31 percent — the lowest first-quarter level since 1987. Changes in the homicide squad allow for detectives to be assigned to areas with the most killings, instead of by police district. Police Chief Fred Thomas warned, however, that the gains could be rolled back as more officers are lost to budget cuts.

Chicago posted a homicide decrease of nearly 20 percent during the first three months of 1995, according to police statistics released in April. Supt. Matt Rodriguez said programs to get

guns out of the hands of youths and increased police presence in the city's most murderous neighborhoods have helped The Trend, he said, "is more encouraging than [one] that might be explained by the traditional seasonal fluctuations" in crime.

Not all of the news is good, however. Crime in unacceptably high in a number of U.S. cities, and at least one expert warns that the worst is yet to come. James Fox, dean of the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University in Boston, told USA Today that the next few years will bring a boom in the number of teen-agers — one of the most crime-prone population groups. "This is basically the lull before the storm," he said.

Varying factors drive crime rates up in some cities that defy the national trend

Continued from Page 1

have pushed crime upward in Eugene, Ore., according to Department of Public Safety spokeswoman Jan Power. "Offenders continue to repeat crimes, particularly auto-theft and burglary," she told LBN. "That's probably one of the most common contributing factors — one that's also true with street-level drug-dealing."

The Eugene area also experienced a 1.2-percent rise in population last year, which Power said may also contribute to the 12.3-percent increase in crime. An influx of people into the area "not only increases the number of potential victims, but also the number of potential suspects," she noted.

An increase in residents as well as proximity to major tourist attractions are factors in the 20-percent crime jump recorded in Springfield, Mo., last year, said Police Chief Lynn Rowe. The city of 150,000 is just 35 miles

north of Branson, which has become a mecca for country-music fans, attracting millions of visitors to the region each year, he said.

"Add to that the fact that this is a typically Midwestern community where there's still a great deal of trust and a significant number of people who don't lock their doors," Rowe added.

The Chief noted that drug-dealing gangs based in Chicago have tried to set up shop in his city. "We sit on Interstate 44, which is a direct drug pipeline from the Chicago area to the West Coast, and there's been several attempts to establish drug markets here in our city. We just recently arrested and charged 17 members of the Gangster Disciples out of Chicago who came here with the deliberate attempt to set up the drug trade."

However, both Casady and Rowe pointed out that the crime rates in their jurisdictions were low to begin with, so that crime increases that may look huge on paper are fairly small in actuality. Still, said Rowe, "it's not going to take too many of those 20-percent increases each year before we'll be drowning like everybody else."

So far this year, overall crime in Springfield is down 4.1 percent, with violent crime dropping 7 percent. Rowe credits the Police Department's "zero-tolerance" policy toward drugs and gangs.

"You can still walk through any part of this community at any time of the day or night, and never have to worry about being mugged," he said.

Like much of the urban Northeast, once-prosperous Stamford, Conn.,

which attracted scores of corporations during the boom years of the 1980's, has not completely recovered from the most recent recession. Police Chief Pat Tully said poverty, unemployment, and a jump in juvenile crime, as well as a shortage of officers, contributed to the 9-percent increase in Part I crimes recorded last year. The increase is continuing this year, he said, adding hopefully that the addition of 25 officers, including 13 devoted to community policing, should help.

"A new vigilance on domestic violence" contributed to a 44-percent increase in Part I crime in Lowell, Mass., last year, according to Police Supt. Edward F. Davis. Previously, police statistics did not include domestic violence offenses, a policy that was recently changed, he said.

Crime survey finds young teens leading the victimization derby

Youths ages 12 to 15 years old were more likely to fall victim to crime in 1993 than people of any other age group, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey, which the Justice Department released May 31.

The survey, conducted annually by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, found that the rate of violent-crime victimizations for people ages 12 to 15 was 125 per 100,000 people. It added that violent-crime victimizations overall continued a seven-year upward trend, "principally driven by a moderate rise in the number of attempted assaults," and included an increase in attempted assaults that was not reported by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Overall, the survey found that over 11 million violent-crime victimizations and over 32 million property crimes occurred in the United States in 1993. The figures represented a per-capita rate of 52 violent victimizations per 1,000 people and 322 property crimes per 1,000 households.

The survey, drawn from interviews with 100,000 people in about 50,000 households, is considered to give a more accurate picture of U.S. crime because it covers both unreported and reported crimes. A decade-long redesign effort has been underway to increase reporting and provide improved

A redesigned survey finds that more than 1 million violent crimes in 1993 were committed by offenders who were related to their victims.

estimates of crimes such as rape, sexual assault and domestic violence.

Among some of the data gleaned as a result of the redesign:

¶ A half-million rapes and sexual assaults occurred in 1993 — two rapes or attempts per 1,000 people age 12 or older, and one sexual assault per 1,000.

¶ Males were the victims in 7 percent of all rapes and over 13 percent of the sexual assaults.

¶ Over 1 million violent crimes were committed by offenders who were related to their victims. In more than half of these offenses, the offender was the victim's spouse or ex-spouse.

¶ Females were more than four times as likely to be victimized by their relatives than males, with eight violent victimizations per 1,000 females compared to 2 per 1,000 males.

Families with high incomes were less likely to be victimized by violent

crime than their less-affluent counterparts, according to the survey. Males, younger people, blacks, Hispanics, residents of central cities and the poor tended to have higher victimization rates than people who were not members of those groups, the survey found.

About 42 percent of the violent crimes and 33 percent of the property crimes were said to have been reported to police. Attempted or completed motor-vehicle thefts were most likely to be reported, according to the survey, which said that 78 percent of 2 million motor-vehicle thefts or attempts were reported to authorities in 1993. Urban households were victimized by motor-vehicle theft at almost five times the rate experienced by rural households.

More than a third of all rapes, 19 percent of sexual assaults, 56 percent of robberies, 53 percent of aggravated assaults and 35 percent of simple assaults were reported to police. But the survey estimated that 28 million personal and household crimes were not reported.

Over 70 percent of the violent victimizations were attempted or uncompleted crimes, such as threats involving weapons and robberies where no property was taken. The survey found that city residents were robbed at more than three times the rate of rural residents.

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Signs of the times: Cities getting tougher with graffiti vandals

Some call it art; to others, it's a hallmark of gang activity. But to property owners stuck with the mess, graffiti is an eyesore that lowers property values and gives the impression of a neighborhood in sharp decline.

In the view of police, graffiti is a crime pure and simple — one that falls under the category of vandalism, and costs municipalities billions of dollars each year to remove. The hue and cry raised by business and home owners tired of trying to erase graffiti from their property has prompted jurisdictions around the country to redouble efforts against the self-styled "taggers."

In Phoenix, the Transit Department recently launched a crackdown on graffiti vandals — whose favored canvases are city buses — by using undercover officers to catch the "artists" at work. A pilot program that involved several undercover sweeps last November and December is credited with lowering the number of graffiti-defaced buses to 1,524 last year from 2,515 in 1993 — a 40-percent drop. The squad made 44 arrests during the two months, and at least half of those were charged with other offenses such as alcohol, drug or weapons possession and disorderly conduct.

The promising results convinced the Phoenix City Council to fund the pilot program through the end of June. "We want these guys to feel that a police officer could be standing next to them at all times," said Dave Martin, chief of security for the Phoenix Transit Department. "That way they'll think twice before destroying property."

Maricopa County District Attorney Rick Romley, whose jurisdiction includes Phoenix, is backing up the squad's efforts with a tougher stance on graffiti cases. In February, he announced he would refuse plea bargains in graffiti cases and would consider pursuing civil lawsuits to recover the cost of damages.

Grffiti has been a feature of the urban landscape on the East Coast since before some of its present-day practitioners were born. But in some cities, such as New York and nearby North Bergen, N.J., efforts are underway to rid communities of the spray-painted scrawls that appear on walls, commuter trains, and nearly every other surface that can be transformed into an impromptu canvas.

Since March 30, one of the toughest anti-graffiti laws in the nation has been in effect in North Bergen. Offenders over the age of 18 can receive 10 days in jail or 80 hours of community service and a fine of at least \$250 dollars. No exceptions are granted to convicted violators, and penalties are increased to up to 90 days in jail and a \$1,000 fine for repeat offenders.

Those who report graffiti activity are eligible for \$250 rewards, and schools teach anti-graffiti lessons to children from kindergarten through 12th grade.

And that's not all. Legislation is being considered by New Jersey lawmakers that would suspend for up to a year the driver's licenses of those convicted of graffiti offenses. Those who haven't yet obtained their licenses would be barred from receiving them until they reach 18.

North Bergen Mayor Nicholas J. Sacco is the one-man gang behind the get-tough campaign against graffiti.

His political club, the North Bergen Democratic Municipal Commune, provides the reward money. Sacco, who is also a principal at a local school, developed the anti-graffiti courses now being taught to students. And as a state Senator, Sacco is co-sponsor of the bill currently before the Legislature.

Sacco told The New York Times he decided to act when he noticed graffiti beginning to proliferate in the working-class town about a year ago. "We were unable to keep up with it. We have our graffiti machines out constantly. There was no deterrent. So we decided to get a law that is extremely strict but fair. I hope surrounding towns do what we're doing or go further, so we have a united front and kids can't go across town lines and scrawl."

In New York City, which is arguably the most capital of the graffiti underground, the Police Department late last year formed a special operations unit to crack down on graffiti vandals. The 25-officer unit, which is outfitted with unmarked cars, civilian clothes, guns, cameras and night-vision goggles, is on patrol seven days a week, usually during nighttime hours — "the hours graffiti artists work," according to Officer Kiernan Breen, a member of the squad.

The squad, which began its work last Oct. 30 and has since bagged some notorious graffiti vandals, focuses on middle-class communities "where property values are plummeting the most" and where the residents are "screaming the loudest," Breen told New York Newsday.

The subway has long been a favorite target of graffiti vandals, and until about 10 years ago, it was not unusual to see entire trains covered with flamboyant designs. While the exterior work has virtually disappeared due to increased enforcement and regular clean-up, vandals now use sharp objects to carve their "tags" on the windows of trains and buses. In some cases, the scrawls have reduced visibility through windows to zero. Transit officials are now trying to devise ways to deal with this new headache.

Making minor-crime arrests to avert major-crime problems

Omaha task force tries to keep a lid on gang activity

Members of a multijurisdictional anti-gang task force in Omaha, Neb., are cruising city streets and making traffic stops of suspected gang members, hoping to hit some of them with minor charges before they are picked up for more serious offenses like aggravated assault and murder.

Warmer weather usually marks the onset of increased criminal activity by gang members in Omaha, according to Lieut. Robert Dacus, a 27-year veteran of the Omaha Police Department who is in charge of the 19-member Metro Gang Task Force, so task force members have geared up to meet the challenge.

In one weekend in April, they had made 162 traffic stops of known or suspected gang members, issued 52 citations, made 45 misdemeanor arrests, 10 warrant arrests, two felony arrests, seized six weapons and filed 55 field observation cards with gang-related intelligence information.

"We're trying to get a foothold on it and that's why we're doing this almost every weekend," Dacus said in a recent interview with Law Enforcement News.

The task force, which was put together last November and is funded by a grant from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, is the latest incarnation of an effort that has been going on since the mid-1980s, when members of Los Angeles-based gangs began "setting up shop" in Omaha and other Midwestern cities, said Dacus.

While aggressive arrest tactics and prosecutions put most of the kingpins originally operating in Omaha behind bars, the "gang mentality" has persisted among the city's youth, he noted, spawning scores of "wannabes." And where it was once the Crips and Bloods who wreaked most of the havoc as they battled for turf and drug markets, now Hispanic gangs like the Latin Kings have entered the mix, the lieutenant added.

Omaha, with about 313,000 residents, has an estimated 1,600 gang members, according to police statistics. Suspected gang members are those who have either committed gang-related crimes, referred to themselves as gang members or meet some other criteria set by the Police Department.

Task force members come from several law enforcement agencies, including the Council Bluffs and Bellevue police departments, the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Nebraska State Patrol and the Douglas County Sheriff's Office. Smaller towns like Papillion and Ralston, which can't afford to have an officer assigned full time to the unit, often arrange for them to sit in on intelligence and planning meetings.

The participation of the smaller agencies under-

scores the fact that gang activity is no longer concentrated in urban areas, Dacus observed. Gangs have fanned out to smaller towns, particularly those where colleges are located. And some of the students are "hanging those behaviors to school with them," he said, adding that task force members are often called upon to present anti-gang presentations to schools.

Gang-related violence has not reached the levels of 1991, when 12 of the 39 homicides in Omaha were said to be the work of gangs. But gang involvement in a variety of crimes, particularly aggravated assaults, robberies, auto thefts, narcotics trafficking and shootings remains unacceptably high, Dacus said.

In 1994, across-the-board increases in gang-related crimes were noted in almost every category, compared to the year before, including 14 homicides, 16 sexual assaults, 43 robberies, 161 felonious assaults, 192 misdemeanor assaults, 80 drive-by shootings and 152 narcotics investigations.

So far this year, one gang-related homicide has been recorded, while gang members — most of whom Dacus said are over the age of 18 — are suspected in the deaths of two other people who had no known gang ties. About 25 drive-by shootings had occurred in Omaha through April, he added. "We're relying heavily on intelligence from the top end [of the gang structure] because that's the most violent end," he told LEN.

Since gang suspects are not often caught in criminal acts, the task force is trying to snare them on minor offenses. It is also maintaining a highly visible presence, particularly in areas of the city where youths gather on weekends. "We're addressing the problem by going out on weekends and letting people know we're out there being visible. If we have some probable cause, we'll stop individuals and try to keep a lid on things that way," Dacus said.

The task force also provides support to homicide, robbery and auto-theft squads to help them solve crimes in which gangs are suspected. "Sometimes we have a difficult time telling whether the homicide is gang- or drug-related. Just because the victim is dealing drugs doesn't mean he's a gang member," Dacus noted.

Dacus said the Police Department does have a youth-intervention program aimed at steering kids away from gang involvement, but the agency can only do so much.

"We'll talk to the child's parents and offer them assistance, but all we can do in law enforcement is give them some direction," he said. "Many of the youths involved in this activity don't live with Mom and Dad. They live with their grandmothers, their aunts, their uncles or their older sisters. You have to ask yourself who has control over that youth."

Slow down, you're movin' too fast:

Minnesota gets graphic with speeders

Minnesota State Patrol officials hope that 12 new trailer-mounted radar devices that show motorists how fast they are going will convince speeders to slow down — and help reduce the number of speeding-related traffic accidents, which claimed over 150 lives statewide last year.

The devices, which will be installed along sections of highway throughout the state where speeding has been a problem, will measure motorists' speed and flash the results on a large digital screen visible to oncoming drivers. State Patrol officials say troopers won't be hiding behind the trailers to nab speeders, nor will hidden cameras capture violators on film.

Instead, said State Patrol Chief Michael Chabries, the idea is to graphically show motorists how fast they are going in the hope they will take it upon themselves to slow down. "Many

motorists, if they knew they were speeding, would slow down," he told The Minneapolis Star Tribune, adding that speeding is the No. 1 complaint the agency receives from motorists.

Chabries added that troopers will be assigned to areas where the radar has shown that speeding is at its worst. He said the number of speeding tickets being issued by troopers is 10 percent higher than for the same period last year. In 1994, the patrol issued 106,000 citations.

While the number of speeding-related traffic deaths in Minnesota has declined overall in the past decade, the death toll has been creeping back upward in the past few years. In 1985, speeding was a factor in 210 traffic deaths. In 1990, the number of speed-related fatalities fell to 188. Then in 1994, the death toll increased to 152 from the 139 recorded in the previous year.

Still, the percentage of fatal traffic accidents involving speeding is 10 percentage points lower than it was in 1985, with officials attributing about 24 percent of the state's 644 traffic deaths in 1994 to speeding.

The reduction is due in no small part to enforcement efforts, and concerned communities also are getting

involved in the effort to slow down motorists. Officials of five suburbs west of St. Paul — Eden Prairie, Edina, St. Louis Park, Minnetonka and Hopkins — announced last month that they will work with the State Patrol and the Hennepin County Sheriff's Department to crack down on speeding and other traffic violations.

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Price:

Police & the quest for professionalism

By Barbara Raffel Price

Since the early 1900's, under the leadership of August Vollmer, the father of American policing, law enforcement has been fascinated by the possibilities of professionalism. For the police in those early years, professionalism meant control of their work world with an end to interference from corrupt politicians who appointed unqualified patrolmen and interfered with or controlled hiring, firing and assignment. For Vollmer, professionalism also held a loftier meaning—something he called "scientific policing," which emphasized a style of policing that was detached, objective and, especially, adopted techniques that took advantage of the latest scientific advances in detecting and solving crimes and in approaches to patrolling a community.

Soon after Vollmer appeared on the scene, the police incorporated the term "professionalism" into their public rhetoric. However, policing remained an occupation that had far to go before it would be considered a profession. The principal barrier to professionalism, then as now, is the fact that policing is in one fundamental way unlike any other field striving to professionalize: It has the duty and the right to use coercion, an act that fosters a work culture antithetical to professionalism (which is usually understood to mean service to the client).

Professionalism normally entails:

- ¶ A transmittable body of knowledge which is constantly growing and being refined;

- ¶ A code of ethics defining relations between members of the profession and the public, including an obligation to render services exclusive of any other considerations;

- ¶ High standards for membership, often including higher education and formal training;

- ¶ Accountability through peer review and, therefore, continuous evaluation and improvement through research of professional practices;

- ¶ At some point in the evolution of the occupation, acknowledgement from outsiders that the occupation is a profession.

Although these demanding criteria arguably present significant obstacles to efficient policing, many continue to believe in and work toward the professionalization of law enforcement. Central to that effort over the years—dating back at least to the Wickersham Commission in 1931—has been an insistence that educational levels of police be raised. More recently, in 1973, the National Commission on Criminal Justice Stan-

dards and Goals urged that by 1982, every police department in the United States require four years of college education. In 1995, however, only a relative handful of departments require recruits to have a college degree. It bears mentioning, too, that most police unions have vehemently opposed education for recruits, as they have other components of professionalization, including peer review and accountability.

Why is professionalism a goal of law enforcement? The most basic answer is that public confidence in the police is essential for order maintenance and stability in the community. When the police are distrusted, government itself

two-way radio, the hallmarks of police professionalism were efficiency, as measured by clearance rates, and speed in response to calls. Following the widespread urban unrest of the mid- to late 1960s, law enforcement developed a strategy of community relations that stressed police sensitivity to diverse needs and cultures within the community.

For the past few years, the focus within policing has been directed toward a new, comprehensive strategy called, variously, community policing or problem-oriented policing. In order to work, community policing requires professional police who have acquired non-traditional police

Other similar incidents of police violence have been noted as well. Public support and trust of the police eroded substantially in the wake of such episodes. Moreover, some have noted the irony of this happening even as advancing professionalism on a variety of fronts (education, organizational structure, accountability and technology) has altered some agencies dramatically within the past decade.

The loss of confidence in the police is due, in part, to the steady increase in the high visibility of crime, including drug abuse, youth gangs, organized crime, and terrorism, and the sense—almost certainly false—that we now have a more disorderly and violent society than at any time in our history. Certainly with the abandonment of President Lyndon Johnson's "war on poverty," socioeconomic divisions have widened, and racism continues to be a major source of tension. In this context, the prognosis for community policing, which has been hailed by the police themselves as "smarter policing" and as the best hope yet for the professionalization of policing, is guarded at best.

With police brutality still a significant factor in 1995, it is difficult to claim that professionalism has taken hold in law enforcement. Eradicating the excessive use of force and the scourge of police corruption are the most critical internal issues police face if they are to continue on the long and arduous course toward professionalism. There have been many successes of late for law enforcement, especially in communications technology, forensics, information systems, inter-agency cooperation, and the development of a commitment to their peers, if not to professional conduct. But until attitudes of the police toward those they serve can be changed, they will continue to make their own jobs more difficult and more dangerous—and professionalism for the police will not come to pass.

(Barbara Raffel Price is the Dean of Graduate Studies and a professor of criminal justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice.)

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"If there is a future to the professionalization of policing, many believe it rests in pursuing community policing. Others insist that it is an impossible dream."

is undermined. Professionalism insults confidence and respect because it means to the public that the practitioners have internalized values of service, even altruism, self-control and commitment to high ideals of behavior. Further, professionalism implies higher education. Many have argued that higher education will help police gain an understanding of their role in a democratic society and a fuller comprehension of the responsibilities that come with police power. The President's Crime Commission in 1967 observed that the complexities of policing "dictate that officers possess a high degree of intelligence, education, tact and judgment" and said it was "essential... that the requirements to serve in law enforcement reflect the awesome responsibility" facing the personnel selected.

Since the 1960s, when the Federal Government began to assume a major role in upgrading the quality of law enforcement, significant progress has been made, notwithstanding that policing remains fraught with problems. Police are better educated today. Departments are more representative of the communities and populations they serve. Police are more restrained in the use of deadly force. Research on policing, virtually nonexistent in the 1950s, has expanded to a considerable volume generated by universities, private research institutes, nonprofit foundations and Federal agencies. Much more of it is needed.

With the introduction of the patrol car and the

skills so that they can involve the community as a co-participant in the control of crime and maintenance of order. Community policing also requires that communities develop consensus as to what steps should be taken to prevent or reduce crime and it requires cooperation and follow-through by the police and the community.

The question arises as to whether a level of trust sufficient to work with the police exists in those communities that are most crime-ridden. Community policing also raises questions as to whether police have the requisite community organization skills, problem-solving skills, and the ability to mobilize scarce community resources to solve problems.

If there is a future to the professionalization of policing, many in law enforcement believe it rests in pursuing community policing. But others insist that it is an impossible dream—from the community's standpoint there is too little cohesion or ability to respond to police initiatives; from the police standpoint, the requisite skills are difficult to obtain and require mid-management support and facilitation that has, to date, been notably lacking. And then there is the question of availability of resources in the community and their efficacy for solving problems.

About the same time that community policing was taking root around the country, the beating of Rodney King by Los Angeles police was recorded on home video and broadcast worldwide.



HELLO-O-O, IS ANYBODY THERE?!

Up close & personal on the issues

At annual meeting, LEAF directors get an earful on immigration, drug corruption

There is a way to go on anti-immigrant sentiment, according to John Timoney, First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department
Timoney, addressing the 18th annual meeting of the Law

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

Enforcement Assistance Foundation in New York, deplored the Arab-bashing that went on in New York and elsewhere in the immediate aftermath of the Oklahoma City terrorist bombing.

"From the first, I maintained that you shouldn't jump to conclusions," Timoney said. "You should wait until all the facts are in. And, of course, that view was borne out when they locked up Tim McVeigh."

Looking first toward Middle Eastern groups when there is a terrorist incident, Timoney noted, is stereotypical thinking that reflects a general anti-immigrant sentiment. "I grant that there is an immigration problem in the United States, but it has to be tackled with a rational approach," he said. "And I think it's incumbent on leaders to show the way, and not to incite and exacerbate tensions and engage in stereotyping and using people as scapegoats."

Timoney estimated that there are upwards of 10 million to 12 million illegal immigrants in the United States. The first thing to do is acknowledge and accept that, he said. "Trust me, if somehow, miraculously, we could get every Haitian, every Ecuadorean, every Irish person, every Chinese out of here tomorrow, major segments of the American economy would fold. So that's not going to happen; it's not realistic."

Timoney said one way of managing the problem might be to create a special identification for illegal immigrants. "I guess it would be like probation; we'd say, 'You're here, we accept you.' But we don't accept any more, and we increase border patrols. But if you're here illegally and if you engage in illegal activity such as drug dealing, you're gone. You're out of here."

John Timoney is himself an immigrant — although not an illegal, one hastens to add. He came to the United States as a boy from his native Ireland. And, he pointed out, immigrants come for a variety of reasons — most of them to make a better life, because "no matter where you came from, it's always better here than where you came from. That's what America is all about."

The Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation, which this writer heads, also heard from Lewis Rice, the associate special agent in charge of the New York Drug Enforcement Task Force

How do you go about tackling corruption in a law enforcement agency, especially one whose mission is to fight drug dealing? You do a number of things, according to Rice.

The Drug Enforcement Task Force was hit by a corruption scandal in March 1993, the year before he became the chief, Rice told the foundation's directors. Three task force agents faced a variety of criminal charges and the turmoil, he said, was overwhelming. Employees were fired, some of them good, honest workers. "The good get tainted with the bad," Rice noted. Changes were made in supervision and in how the task force operated. "However," Rice said, "they did not do a good job, from my vantage point, in communicating those changes. They were too swift, and the supervisors, unfortunately, did not buy into the changes."



The author (r.) introduces First Deputy Commissioner John Timoney at the recent Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation annual meeting.

When he took command in February 1994, Rice said the task force was fragmented and confused. Its three components — a total of 250 sworn members, representing the Drug Enforcement Administration, the New York City Police Department and the New York State Police — were nipping at each other's heels.

"The challenge was to blend them all into one effective, elite organization," Rice said. "That's what we strived to do. We tried a variety of things. One was to bring in Pat Riley, coach of the New York Knicks basketball team and a well-known motivational speaker, to talk about adapting to change and becoming a member of the team. We constantly drill that message," Rice said. Training was stepped up to bring the latest techniques in law enforcement into the task force.

"Probably the most important thing we did was to decentralize operations," he noted. "Originally, every decision seemed to go up to the front office. The first-line and second-line supervisors, who are critical to enforcement operations on the street, didn't have to make tough decisions."

"We told them," Rice continued, "You men and women are trained and experienced. Make the decisions." A lot of times they complained that they were overruled, so we talked with our executives and said to them, 'If the supervisors are making the tough decisions, we have to go with them. Unless they're doing something that's illegal or that's designed to get them hurt, let's back them up.'"

Today, task force supervisors are empowered to make those tough decisions, Rice declared. "We may disagree with the strategy, but we will back you up," we tell them." Rice says DEA Administrator Thomas A. Constantine has made integrity the cornerstone of the agency, stressing it in basic training and in the service.

"You have to walk a delicate balance because you don't want to oversupervise," Rice said. "To be a success in any law enforcement operation, especially narcotics, you have to take chances. So we encourage people to take chances and do your job; if you make a mistake in the performance of your duties, we're going to back you. We don't want them to feel that if you make a mistake you're on your own."

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

Automation, info systems top police execs' wish lists

Continued from Page 1

grams indicated satisfaction with the results, but the programs elicited mixed views overall — "with the most favorable coming from urban areas and the most unfavorable from suburban and rural communities," the report said.

Gang-related crime, another increasing area of concern among law enforcement officials, is no longer an urban problem, the survey found, but one with which smaller agencies are grappling as well. Seventy-three percent of police chiefs in large jurisdictions said gang-related crime contributes to workload problems, as did 55 percent of those in jurisdictions with populations of 100,000 to 250,000, and 45 percent of those in jurisdictions with populations of 100,000 or less. "Not only is gang-related crime extensive now, but it appears in the view of survey respondents to be growing," the report stated.

The continuing popularity of community policing is evident among the 80 percent of police chiefs and sheriffs who said they have adopted the philosophy. Most who have not yet done so indicated they would like to, although nearly all of the respondents said existing programs, particularly those involving training, need to be improved, the NAP survey said.

Most chiefs and sheriffs say they have adopted community policing, but a closer look at the data suggests that the concept is still 'embryonic.'

Few jurisdictions have implemented community policing agencywide, McEwen observed. "When we looked at [programs] more closely, most of them were special units devoted solely to community policing, foot patrols or mini-stations located in just one part of the city," he noted. "It's still in an embryonic stage."

The survey also showed that law enforcement agencies are devising specific strategies to work with increasingly diverse communities — a finding that McEwen termed "an important emerging development." Eighty-nine percent of police chiefs and 73 percent of sheriffs said they had adopted such programs, including recruiting more bilingual and ethnically diverse officers, training field staff in communicating with different

groups and offering foreign language training.

When it came to resources, however, law enforcement officials said the greatest need was for more information systems. "In some agencies, the problem stems from limited automation or even the complete absence of automation," the report said, adding that nearly all respondents indicated the need for improvement in their existing systems.

Needs tend to vary by agency, the report added, with police chiefs and sheriffs indicating the greatest interest in expert systems, systems to support problem-solving, and court-disposition information systems. About 45 percent of police and sheriffs' departments have expert systems, while another 40 percent say they would like to have them.

The need for more automated systems is "a consistent theme — one I've always thought was a bit of an enigma because most departments have quite a few automated information systems," said McEwen. "I think what they're reflecting here is a need for more analytical tools. It's not a question of the computer or hardware; it's getting systems developed that would be of use to them. It seems to be a perennial problem."

NYC schools buck the local crime trend

Amid safety-unit turmoil, violent crime soars in public schools

Violent crime may be down overall in New York City, but the number of violent incidents occurring in the city's public schools jumped 28 percent in the first half of the 1994-95 school year.

Statistics released last month by the Board of Education showed that nearly every category of violence — including assault, reckless endangerment, menacing, vandalism and harassment — rose in the period covering July 1 to Dec. 31, 1994. Over 8,000 incidents were reported in that period, including 397 robberies — up from 218 for the same period in 1993 — and 1,459 assaults, which rose from 1,294 in 1993.

Schools Chancellor Ramon Cortines, whose Schools Safety Division director quit under fire last month, said some of the increase reflects better reporting from schools. "Clearly, these statistics indicate we have a long way to go," he said.

Last year, Cortines scrapped violent-incident reports for the first half of the school year after learning that incidents had been underreported. Revised reports released last July showed a 30-percent increase in violent inci-

dents — a number seven times greater than what was initially reported.

The latest figures show that a total of 7,254 weapons were seized from students, including guns, knives, box cutters, brass knuckles and razor blades. Decreases were noted in some weapons categories, including handguns, which dropped 41 percent, from 82 to 45. For the first time, the figures included box cutters — an apparent weapon of choice for many students — as a separate category, with 792 seized last year.

Cortines wants the City Council to pass legislation to ban the sale of box cutters to people under the age of 18 or make it illegal to carry them on the street. The tools are already banned in city schools. He has also proposed setting up four special alternative schools for students caught carrying weapons, at a cost of \$2 million each.

The Chancellor has also set aside \$1 million in capital funds to increase the number of metal detectors in schools. By September, 51 high schools will be equipped with metal detectors, while 10 others will utilize hand-held scanners — already in use in 61 of the city's 170 high schools.

International Datelines

Palestine

Seven members of the fledgling Palestinian police force are learning about law enforcement in a democratic society during a 12-week stay in the birthplace of American democracy, Philadelphia.

The trip, which will conclude in mid-July, is being sponsored by local Arab Americans, who supplied the officers with a house, a car, food, and clothing. The visitors have been given royal treatment by their hosts, including a special tour of City Hall.

Currently, the fledgling Palestinian police force has little or no equipment or experience in law enforcement. The force does not even have basic fingerprinting equipment to fight crime in an area where two recent suicide car-bombings have claimed the lives of eight Israelis and an American girl from New Jersey, Alisa Flatow, 20.

The incident prompted Arafat to demand that gun owners in the Gaza Strip register their weapons or have them confiscated by Palestinian police. Although a deadline of May 11 was initially set, it was rescinded and Israeli radio reported that unregistered weapons would be seized beginning April 13.

Yet while the group of visiting Palestinian officers may lack experience in enforcing the law, they have more than a passing familiarity with the wrong end of the criminal justice system. All but one of the seven officers have spent time in Israeli prisons for activities against the Israeli military occupation.

Sameh Kanan, the group's leader, spent 13 years in prison. He later became one of the members of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation that attended the 1991 peace talks with Israel in Madrid. Adnan Damiri, 40, is a poet celebrated for his work written while in Israeli prisons.

While in Philadelphia, the Palestinians are being given free rein in almost every division of the Police Department, including learning investigative techniques from the homicide and bomb squads, handling traffic details, and picking up pointers in

disorder control.

Police Commissioner Richard Neal welcomed the visiting officers by encouraging them to look to the concepts of community policing, which he said can provide an important foundation for law enforcement in Palestine. "You want to ensure your community buys into the safety you provide," Neal said. "It breaks down the barriers of confrontations."

Canada

Repercussions from the April 19 terrorist bombing in Oklahoma City were felt as far away as Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, where officials fear that a pipe-bomb explosion at the Legislature building was a copycat attack.

The population is "pretty shocked," said Mayor Ian McDonald about the April 20 blast that blew out all the windows on the northeast side of the three-story building. "Obviously, everybody is thinking that this may be a copycat thing after the Oklahoma City bombing."

According to one local police official, the bomb was placed under the wooden wheelchair ramp that leads up to the Legislature.

The explosion occurred at 2:15 P.M. while the 32-seat Legislature was in session. Lawmakers scrambled under their desks as wood and glass flew across the chamber.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police bomb squad was called in, and security was increased at other provincial legislatures. No suspects have yet been found, and police said that they did not believe there were any warnings prior to the blast.

Wales

With little or no resistance from residents or civil libertarians, police in South Wales have been conducting a DNA "blooding," collecting blood samples from a list of nearly 2,000 men and boys in hopes of finding the murderer of 15-year-old Claire Hood.

Hood was found raped and strangled in January in a 500-acre wood popular as a shortcut from the St. Mellons

housing project in Cardiff, where she lived, to a shopping center.

So far, police have collected blood from 150 male residents of St. Mellons. If none of those turns up a match to the DNA in the semen recovered from Hood's body, the police will continue down their list.

While police cannot force any potential suspect to cooperate, Superintendent Colin Jones acknowledged that those who do not give blood will come under the special scrutiny of police. "In the event of someone refusing," said Jones, "we will take a close look at the individual, and other methods will be used to take a specimen."

The "other methods" are permitted under the recent British Criminal Justice Act, which allows forcible taking of hair, saliva or other non-intimate samples for DNA analyses.

The situation is being monitored by Liberty, the British counterpart to the American Civil Liberties Union. "We wouldn't want people not to cooperate," said Atiya Lockwood, an organization spokeswoman. As long as people

who refuse to give a sample are not immediately arrested by police, she said, Liberty does not foresee a problem.

Men giving blood in the Hood investigation are being told that the testing will eliminate them as possible suspects. They are asked to show up at the police station in groups of 30, where they are fingerprinted in the traditional manner to prove their identity. The cost of genetically fingerprinting 2,000 suspects is expected to reach \$150,000. Detective Josh Jones, no relation to the Superintendent, believes that the killer is still in the area.

Mexico

Salvador Rubalcava Castillo, an unofficial Federal Police auxiliary, has been ordered held without bail as a suspect in the murder of Tijuana director of public safety Federico Benitez Lopez.

The slaying of Benitez on April 28, 1994, came several weeks after he publicly questioned a Federal inquiry

into the assassination in Tijuana of Luis Donaldo Colosio, a presidential candidate of the governing party.

Benitez appears to have been killed because he antagonized powerful cocaine traffickers, according to Baja California state officials and federal officials in Mexico City.

The reform-minded Benitez refused to take bribes, said officials, and ordered police operations against local drug dealers.

Rubalcava, who has been in jail since March 31, is the only suspect in custody. He is said to have been an "aspirina," a slang term for unofficial auxiliaries and hangers-on who run errands for police officers, and often receive police credentials and are armed just like genuine police.

Rubalcava blamed Benitez's murder on two Federal police commanders, Rodolfo Garcia Gaxiola and Marco Antonio Jacome Saldana. His only part in the murder, said Rubalcava, was trying to hide one of two vehicles they used. Garcia and Jacome are being sought as fugitives.

Chiefs sing a different tune — to themselves — on drug war

'Summit meeting' sparks new look at U.S. policy direction

Some of the nation's leading police officials attending a recent Law Enforcement Summit on Drug Policy at Stanford University expressed overwhelming opposition to the Federal Government's war on drugs, but they're not likely to be airing those views publicly in the near future.

Twenty-six of the 38 participants who completed an evaluation of the May 10-11 conference indicated they were opposed to the war on drugs, while only four indicated support for it. Eight found themselves torn between supporting and not supporting it or chose not to answer the question.

Yet all 38 agreed with the statement that "more treatment, prevention and education efforts would be more likely to reduce drug abuse than more arrests and prison sentences."

"There was enormous support for

alternatives such as treatment and education — and a deep resentment that this had been dumped on law enforcement, a war that cops couldn't win," said Joseph McNamara, the former chief of the Kansas City, Mo., and San Jose, Calif., police departments who is now a research fellow at Stanford's Hoover Institution, which sponsored the summit conference.

McNamara, who coordinated the event, said it is unlikely that many of the officials would be willing to publicly express their true feelings about the politically volatile issue. He declined to identify participants by name, saying they were promised anonymity in exchange for their participation. Up to 50 law enforcement officials attended at least part of the two-day event, McNamara said.

The conference succeeded in getting participants to rethink their support of the war on drugs, McNamara told Law Enforcement News. Thirty-five of the participants said the conference had "significantly" or "slightly" changed their opinions of the drug war, McNamara said, while two indicated their opinions were unchanged.

McNamara, an advocate of drug-policy reform who supports harm-reduction strategies that emphasize treatment and education, said the results of the evaluation surprised him.

"I had done some previous research in 1992 and 1993, which indicated widespread dissatisfaction and disillusionment with the war on drugs among the rank-and-file and the chiefs," he said. "But what was absolutely stunning [about this] was the depth of the lack of support for the war on drugs."

McNamara said a number of officials passed along written comments about the conference, some of which he found telling. "One chief wrote saying that he was afraid to attend the conference because he might be accused of being soft on drugs, but he found it to be an excellent conference with information that he had never heard before. Another chief said his blinders were off and he was getting

off the drug-war band wagon."

Participants also urged the Federal Government to appoint a blue-ribbon commission that includes law enforcement officials to evaluate the drug war and to study alternative methods of controlling drugs. McNamara noted that the 1994 Federal crime law contains a provision for the establishment of a blue-ribbon commission to study the Federal war against drugs, which the Drug Policy Foundation estimates has cost the nation \$100 billion in the past 12 years.

"The next \$100 billion will be spent in just three years," McNamara noted. "Any objective study will recognize that it's not achieving the goals that the government set forth — it never has and it never will."

McNamara noted that neither President Clinton nor Congress has acted to establish such a panel. He speculated that "both sides really don't want to face the truth of how ineffective Government spending has been in the war on crime and drugs. They might be embarrassed by it."

The conference drew a host of notable speakers including Professor Alfred Blumstein of Carnegie-Mellon University; Nobel Prize-winning economist Milton Friedman; San Francisco Mayor and former police chief Frank Jordan; former Princeton University professor Ethan Nadelmann, who is now director of the Lindesmith Center, a new think tank on drug policy reform; Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, a former prosecutor and outspoken supporter of harm-reduction alternatives to the drug war; former Secretary of State George Shultz; University of California-Berkeley criminologist Jerome Skolnick, and U.S. District Judges Robert Sweet of the Southern District of New York, and Vaughn Walker of the Northern District of California.

The conference itself received high marks from participants, and McNamara said plans are already under way for another, which would probably be held next April or May.

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Upcoming Events

JULY

- 10-11. Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Dallas.
- 10-12. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Omaha, Neb. \$520.
- 10-12. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Eagle River, Wis. \$520.
- 10-12. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Phoenix. \$520.
- 10-13. Police/Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.
- 10-14. Crime Analysis Applications Training.** Presented by The Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Honolulu. \$425.
- 10-14. Gang Resistance Education & Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Tucson, Ariz.
- 10-14. Court Security.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 10-14. Instructor Training.** Presented by Public Safety Training Inc. Toledo, Ohio.
- 10-14. Managing Criminal Investigators & Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 10-14. Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Tallahassee, Fla. \$450.
- 10-14. Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Cincinnati, Ohio. \$450.
- 10-14. 22nd Annual Training Seminar for Law Enforcement Chaplains.** Presented by the International Conference of Police Chaplains. Birmingham, Ala.
- 10-15. Advanced Commercial Vehicle**

- Accident Investigation & Reconstruction.** Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Louisville, Ky. \$450.
- 10-21. Firearms Instructor Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 10-21. Physical Fitness Coordinator Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 10-21. Advanced Accident Investigation.** Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. El Paso, Texas. \$475.
- 10-21. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Heathrow, Fla. \$595.
- 10-21. Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.
- 10-21. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.
- 10-Aug. 3. Marine Law Enforcement Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 11-13. Physical Security Managers' Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 11-20. Advanced Law Enforcement Photography.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 11-20. Advanced Interview Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 11-20. Advanced Interview Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.

- 11-21. Microcomputers for Investigators.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 12-13. Violence in the Workplace.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Dallas.
- 14-15. How to Succeed in the Security Profession: Marketing Yourself or Starting a Business.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Dallas.
- 17-18. Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Dallas.
- 17-19. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Portland, Me. \$520.
- 17-19. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Spokane, Wash. \$520.
- 17-21. Symposium for the School Resource Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 17-21. Archeological Resources Protection.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 17-28. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. St. Petersburg, Fla. \$595.
- 18-19. Perspectives on Transit Security in the 90's.** Presented by Hernandez Engineering Inc. Seattle.
- 18-27. Officer Safety & Survival Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 18-27. Advanced Physical Security.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 18-28. Advanced Explosives Investigative**

- Techniques.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 24-28. Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 24-28. Gang Resistance Education & Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Tucson, Ariz.
- 24-28. Semiautomatic Pistol Program.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 24-28. Basic SWAT.** Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Bryan, Texas. \$350.
- 24-Aug. 4. Instructor Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.
- 24-Aug. 4. Small Town & Rural Drug Enforcement Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 25-28. Basic Field Instructor Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 26-30. Crisis Management Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 31-Aug. 4. Airborne Counterdrug Operations Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Olympia, Wash.
- 31-Aug. 11. Firearms Instructor Training.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 31-Aug. 11. Telecommunications Fraud.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 31-Aug. 11. Criminal Investigations in an Automated Environment.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.

- Photography.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 1-10. Advanced Interviewing.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 7-9. Field Training for Communications Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Clearwater, Fla. \$350.
- 7-9. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. San Diego. \$520.
- 7-9. ASLET Regional Seminar.** Presented by Hocking College. Nelsonville, Ohio. \$225/\$250.
- 7-11. Underwater Search & Evidence Recovery.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$390.
- 7-11. International Banking & Money Laundering.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.
- 7-11. Executive & Dignitary Protection.** Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Salem, N.C. \$325.
- 7-11. Interview & Interrogation Techniques for Internal Affairs Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 7-11. Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 7-11. Drug Unit Commander Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 7-11. Forensic Animation of Traffic Crashes.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$795.
- 7-17. Law Enforcement Spanish.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Tucson, Ariz.
- 7-17. Fugitive Investigation.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training. Glynnco, Ga.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

- The Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training.** P.O. Box B, Montclair, CA 91763. Phone & fax: (909) 981-6940.
- Barton County Community College.** Attn: James J. Ness, Director, Administration of Justice Programs, R.R. 3, Box 1362, Great Bend, KS 67530-9283. (316) 792-1241. Fax: (316) 792-8035.
- Calibre Press.** 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.
- Dallas Children's Advocacy Center.** Attn: Jessie Shelburne, Community Education Coordinator, 3611 Swiss Ave., Dallas, TX 75204. (214) 818-2600. Fax: (214) 823-4819.
- Evidence Photographers International Council.** 600 Main St., Honesdale, PA 18431. (800)356-EPIC.
- Executive Protection Institute.** Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.
- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.** National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training, Building 67, Glynnco, GA 31522-9977. (800) 743-5382. Fax: (912) 267-2894.
- Hernandez Engineering Inc.** 7701 Greenbelt Rd., Suite 204, Greenbelt, MD 20770. (301) 441-3204. Fax: (301) 441-9442.
- Hocking College.** Attn: Deb Fraunfelter, Marketing Services Manager, 3301 Hocking Parkway, Nelsonville, OH 45764-9704.

- (614) 753-3591.
- Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC.** P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (203) 653-0788.
- Institute for Criminal Justice Studies.** Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3030. Fax: (512) 245-2834.
- Institute of Police Technology & Management.** University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.
- International Conference of Police Chaplains.** c/o Chaplain Rick Harris, Birmingham Police Department, 417 6th Ave., Birmingham, AL 35205. (205) 817-8324.
- Investigation Training Institute.** P.D. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.
- Justice Planning & Management Associates.** P.D. Box 5260, Augusta, ME 04332. (207) 582-3269.
- Justice Research & Statistics Association.** 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 624-8560. Fax: (202) 624-5269.
- Modern Warrior Inc.** 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.
- National Criminal Justice Training & Assessment Institute.** Raleigh, NC. (919) 787-4757. Fax: (919) 787-9236.
- New England Institute of Law Enforce-**

- ment Management.** P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724.
- Northwestern University Traffic Institute.** 555 Clark St., P.D. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011.
- Pennsylvania State University.** Attn: Carolyn Andersen, 225 Penn State Scanticon, University Park, PA 16802-7002. (814) 863-5140. Fax: (814) 863-5190.
- Performance Dimensions Inc.** P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850. Fax: (414) 279-5758.
- Public Safety Training Inc.** P.O. Box 106, Oak Harbor, OH 43449. (419) 732-2520.
- R.E.B. Security Training Inc.** P.D. Box 697, Avon, CT 06001. (203) 677-5936. Fax: (203) 677-9635.
- John E. Reid & Associates Inc.** 250 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (800) 255-5747. Fax: (312) 876-1743.
- Rollins College.** Public Safety Institute. 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828.
- Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.** P.D. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394. Fax: (214) 690-2458.
- TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division.** Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX 77843-8000. (800) 423-8433 or (409) 845-6391. Fax: (409) 862-2788.

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